1989 to Rs. 843 lakhs in 1992. These are based on average yield, average selling prices and estimated total acreage for the crop.

Assistance from FAO

*369. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 398 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 13th July, 1992 and state:

(a) whether FAO has offered any financial assistance for implementing its recommendations on the sustainability of deep sea fishing in India;

(b) if so, whether any funds have been earmarked for Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations of F.A.O. made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान एक कोष स्थापित किया जाना

*370. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :**
डा. जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :

क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश में कपड़ा मिलों में हो रहे निरंतर घाटे को दूर करने और उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने तथा कपड़ा उद्योग में निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान एक कोष स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कोष में कुल कितनी राशि रखी जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस समय रुग्ण सभी कपड़ा मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए आवश्यक राशि का अनुमान लगाया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह अनुमानित राशि कितनी है और क्या इस कोष में से राशि व्यय करने के लिए प्राथमिकतायें निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

वस्त्र मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अशोक गहलोत) : (क) से (घ) वर्ष 1985 की वस्त्र नीति के अनुसरण में आई०डी०सी०आई० ने वस्त्र मिलों की आधुनिकीकरण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 750 करोड़ रु० की राशि का निर्धारण कर वस्त्र आधुनिकीकरण निधि योजना का सृजन किया था । वस्त्र मंत्रालय ने आठवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान इस योजना को जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव किया है । वस्त्र मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण एक सतत प्रक्रिया है तथा वस्त्र मिलों सहित औद्योगिक एकक को प्रदान की जाने वाली आधुनिकीकरण सहायता की मात्रा उसकी आवश्यकता तथा संस्थानों की अर्थसमता/वित्तीय मानदण्डों को पूरा करने के सामर्थ्य पर निर्भर करती है । अतः आधुनिकीकरण के लिए आवश्यक अपेक्षित राशि का निर्धारण करना संभव नहीं है ।

Joint venture units

*371. DR. ABRAR AHMED:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved investment proposals aggregating to Rs. 2500 crore in various joint ventures and export oriented units in the food processing and marine product sectors;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to increase exports of such products during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, what is the assessment of such increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) Since the liberalisation of industrial policy in July, 1991, Government have approved investment proposals of approximately Rs. 2300 Crores in the food processing and deep sea fishing sector. These include joint ventures, export oriented units, units requiring industrial licences, units with Non Resident Indians (NRI) and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCB) investmnets and the units for which plan assistance have been provided. While investment proposals approved recently will take some time to be established before it starts production and export, in the current year export of processed foods and marine products in expected to increase by approximately Rs. 700-800 Crores, over the previous year.

Disposal of cases by Lok Adalats

*372. SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI:

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Lok Adalats have been constituted;

(b) the number of cases disposed of by each one of them during the years 1991 and 1992;

(c) the names of States where Lok Adalats have not been constituted and reasons for the same; and

(d) what steps are being taken for the speedy disposal of cases through Lok Adalats?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) and (b) Lok Adalats are not regularly constituted law courts but are voluntary efforts for resolution of disputes through conciliatory process. The Lok Adalats are organised by the respective State Legal Aid & Advice Boards. The names of the States where Lok Adalats have been organised and the number of cases disposed of by them in 1991 and 1992, are given in the Statement which is placed on the Table of the House (*See* below).

(c) Lok Adalats have not been organised in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland because matters are settled and governed by their cutomary and traditional laws. Legal Aid Programmes in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have been taken up recently. The volume of litigation in these Union Territories is not large and so the need for organising Lok Adalats has not so far been felt.

(d) Cases taken to the Lok Adalats are settled through conciliation and persuasion, subject to mutual consent of both the parties agreeing to have their disputes resolved out of courts.